

# The Range Rider




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## THE HEAT'S ON!

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The heat's on . . . the summer heat that dries the grass and shrubs and trees on our ranges and other lands. . . dries them to a point where they are tinder dry and explosive at the touch of a spark!

Reports come in from every region of efforts to prevent fires and to keep an adequate suppression organization . . but still we have fires and still we have a fire problem.

The pathetic, shameful, ridiculous thing about this is that most fires are man-caused! The careless flip of a cigarette. . a lighted match tossed out the car window. . an unguarded camp fire. . expensive thoughtlessness, carelessness, perversity. . yes, and lawlessness! When legislators wrote into State laws words like these, they recognized the seriousness of the situation and the extent to which they must go to relieve it:

"It shall be unlawful to throw away any lighted cigar, cigarette, fire-cracker or any burning material whatsoever on any land cover which will carry fire. . . Any person who wilfully exposes any growing trees, shrubs, brush, grass. . on any land. . to danger of destruction by fire and any person who wilfully sets on fire any trees, shrubs, brush, grass, . . shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$100 or not more than \$1000 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty days and not more than one year. . ." (Chapter 24, Laws of Utah, 1937.)

The cost of fires on the range is great--so great it cannot be measured. When a square mile of range is burned, up in smoke go our chances of meeting maximum production goals. . . fading into the sky

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Department of the Interior  
Grazing Service  
Office of the Director  
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are the makings of steaks and chops needed to feed our soldiers. . . heavy fleeces and thick hides to clothe them. And the cost doesn't end there. Fires can be fanned by the wind and spread to crops and forests and homes and strategic facilities. They destroy watersheds because the charred and burnt earth and vegetation will not absorb the rain that falls. They create confusion and heartache. They often take human life. An Idaho rancher put it aptly when he said of a fire that threatened his ranch: "We never know when one will get us before we get it."

Folks in the Grazing Service family know these things. We do not cause the fires on our ranges. . . but we cannot overemphasize the danger and the cost of fires. You CAN help by preaching the gospel of prevention, by reporting fire hazards and fires when you see them, and by offering your services in the control of them when an opportunity arises. The very protection we give public grazing lands increases the fire problem—there is more to burn!

Let's all join the K. A. G. C! (Keep America Green Council.)

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#### IT'S BAD LUCK TO START A FIRE!

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That is the slogan on buttons now being worn by local residents cooperating with government officials in sections of the deep south. It is the hope to substitute this idea for superstitions responsible for thousands of fires each year in that area. Many incendiary fires, it is reported, result from traditional notions that to set the woods on fire helps get rid of insects or "varmints."

Actually, there are plenty of grounds for the idea that fires are bad luck! A range or forest fire may set in motion an entire chain of unfortunate circumstances. Floods often follow in the wake of fire because burned-over land will not hold moisture. Destruction of timber may mean shutdown of industries, and destruction of forage for livestock may mean bankruptcy for the stock operator.

Indeed, it is bad luck to start fire. . . or to fail to report it or put it out. The Nation is depending on her natural resources to help win the war! (—from item in USDA Clip Sheet, No. 1253)

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President Roosevelt aptly described that part of the task relating to range use when he said: "It is necessary in wartime to conserve our natural resources and keep in repair our national plant—we cannot afford waste or destruction, for we must continue to think of the good of future generations of Americans."

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WE HAVE A BIRTHDAY

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(... and in connection with it, Congressman Robert F. Rockwell, Colorado, delivered the following address which was reprinted in the Congressional Record of June 29, 1942.)

Mr. Chairman, 8 years ago President Roosevelt signed a bill "to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes."

That bill immediately became known as the Taylor Grazing Act which will perpetuate the name of the late Congressman from Colorado, Edward T. Taylor.

In signing this bill the President celebrated the occasion with this statement:

"The passage of this act marks the culmination of years of effort to obtain from Congress express authority for Federal regulation of grazing of the public domain in the interests of national conservation and of the livestock industry."

Each year, on the birthday of this Grazing Act, Congressman Taylor reported to the House on the progress of conservation and stabilization of the livestock industry which his act fostered.

In my humble position as his successor in the Fourth Colorado District, I desire to continue this custom, thereby paying tribute to his memory and to the law which is doing so much not only for my State of Colorado but also for the West and the Nation.

I distinctly recall the bitter disputes of those earlier days, quarrels between the sheep and cattle interests that often resulted in bloodshed and much bad feeling. The public domain was a no man's land and strong men fought for their right to use it. I remember some of the struggles that followed the passage of this act, how the people of my locality looked at the new range law with mixed emotions of hope and skepticism. As the president of the Delta County Livestock Association, I came to the meeting at Montrose when that grazing district was formed. My neighbors asked me to serve as chairman of the first advisory board election. In that hall some 400 stockmen, half sheepmen and half cattlemen, chose the men who would represent them on the district advisory board. Looking back, I see a vivid picture of what Ed Taylor referred to as "Home Rule on the Range." I have watched the cattlemen and sheepmen change from feelings of mutual distrust and ruinous competitive practices and put that policy to work. I salute the first grazing director, Farrington R. Carpenter, who organized the present system of local grazing boards that has proven so satisfactory to the western stockmen, and the present grazing director, R. H. Rutledge, who is so ably carrying out that policy.

This Bureau was the first to move its headquarters from the congested city of Washington to the West. Since that time the United States has become embroiled in the world conflict and the wisdom of that move has spread to many other Government agencies. In placing the Service right on the ground in the center of the range country, it brought a closer working relationship with the people in the livestock industry.

In the drought of 1934 many cattle and sheep died on the parched, overcrowded ranges. Range wars, sometimes leading to bloodshed, waste of resources, and losses from competitive range use, were common.

Today the scene has shifted. The war has brought added and significant importance to conservation and use of the public domain which ties in so prominently with the economy of the arid West. The war has given every stockman an opportunity to contribute to the utmost to the Nation's need.

The National Advisory Board Council composed of 18 leading stockmen in 10 Western States recommended last January a program to maintain the ranges in full productive capacity, organize range users to protect the ranges and forests against fire and other destructive elements, combat subversive activities, and sabotage, and to produce more pounds of meat, wool, and leather to meet military and civilian requirements by improved range and animal husbandry, rather than by overstocking ranges by increasing numbers.

The American National Livestock Association and the National Wool-growers' Association, both of which met at Salt Lake City in separate annual conventions last January and who represent half of the sheep and two-fifths of the beef cattle produced in the United States, pledged the range livestock industry to "keep more grass than stock on the range."

More than 20,000 licensees and permittees in the Taylor grazing districts, with many of the top hands in uniform or in the war industry, are working long hours to keep production on a high level. In their isolated places they keep in close touch with district graziers and local defense organizations to nip in the bud any possible enemy action, such as sabotaging water supplies and starting range fires. Also in many localities stockmen have mobilized pack horses and trucks to assist the Grazing Service and military authorities in salvage of American planes if downed in the rugged country.

The experience of the past years, resulting in orderly use of the range resources for time of extreme need, will ease the task of turning them to the job of winning the war. "Food will win the war and write the peace," said the Secretary of Agriculture. No small part of that task is in the hands of the livestock producer, and with his range in good shape the job is that much easier.

The national goal for increased production of meat animals to meet peak war demand has found the western stockman in a strong position. Having swung from a philosophy of more numbers to one of more pounds, he is meeting that challenge without cutting seriously into his breeding herds. In late years the West has been favored with good moisture.



Today, in contrast to the abuse and overstocking stimulated by the first World War, we find order, security, and cooperation in the grazing districts. The opportunity to plan with reasonable assurance that "tramp" sheep outfits will not upset the plan has brought this condition about, and it has replaced the abusive, wasteful methods of former years. Instead of a trackless, unwatered, unmanaged desert, one sees here a stock-water reservoir, there a well with storage tank and drinking troughs, contour furrowing to hold and distribute run-off, bridges and roads that save hundreds of miles of livestock and truck travel, signs pointing to desert watering places, to stock driveways, and range-allotment boundaries. In brief, there are countless benefits to the land itself and to the people who must have use of the land for a stable western economy.

Eight years, Mr. Chairman, provides no great perspective from which to survey the full impact of range conservation, so long neglected by a policy which clung to the theory of developing homes on the dry and impoverished lands of the public domain. No one can say truthfully that all the problems are ironed out. But a good start has been made and the foundation is solid. No one would be so bold as to stand before this House and say, "See the finished product." But like the cowboy trailing his herd up the mountainside to seek green, fresh grass in the spring, we may pause at the bend in the trail and survey the valleys that lie below.

He who led us to this mountain trail, Edward T. Taylor, and those who helped him in passing the Taylor Grazing Act, did a great service to the livestock and conservation interests of the West. They saw beyond the valley, beyond the drought, depression, and dust of 1934; accepted the challenge and the risks that are inherent in any new venture.

As the cowboy looks down from the trail on the mountainside he might be making an observation such as this: "The cattlemen, the sheepmen, and the Government are now rubbing shoulders—not bumping heads."

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#### SQUAW BUTTE ANNUAL FEEDER'S DAY

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On the occasion of the Annual Feeder's Day meeting of the Squaw Butte-Harney Range and Livestock Station, at the Harney branch, Kenneth Ikeler, superintendent, issued a report of the results of feeding experiments covering the 175 days the cattle were on feed lots.

One lot made an average daily gain of 2.16 pounds, another 2.15, and a third, 2.14. The average profits per head of the three lots were placed at \$24.10, \$23.26, \$26.33, respectively. Selling price per head was placed at \$99.26, \$96.05, \$102.76, respectively. The estimated dressing percentage in Portland was placed at 59.5, 58.5, and 59.5, respectively. The price and dressing percentages were estimated by a Portland packer who inspected the lots prior to the feeder day exhibition and who announced he would pay that amount for them in Portland should they arrive there in the same condition as the day he inspected them. Mr. Ikeler reported that the shipment brought higher prices than had been estimated.

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STOCKMEN TO BE COMPENSATED FOR  
LOSS OF GRAZING PRIVILEGES

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AN ACT, authorizing the head of the department or agency using the public domain for war purposes to compensate holders of grazing permits and licenses for losses sustained by reason of such use of public lands for war purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever use for war purposes of the public domain or other property owned by or under the control of the United States prevents its use for grazing, persons holding grazing permits or licenses and persons whose grazing permits or licenses have been or will be canceled because of such use shall be paid out of the funds appropriated or allocated for such project such amounts as the head of the department or agency so using the lands shall determine to be fair and reasonable for the losses suffered by such persons as a result of the use of such lands for war purposes. Such payments shall be deemed payment in full for such losses. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to create any liability not now existing against the United States. (Public Law 663--77th Congress, Chapter 500, 2d Session, S. 2599.) Approved, July 9, 1942.

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WHAT IS BETTER MANAGEMENT?

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1. Better livestock husbandry:
  - Careful culling of cows and selection of heifers.
  - Use of an adequate number of good beef-type bulls.
  - Having a definite breeding season.
  - Separation of heifers, and breeding them as 2-year-olds.
  - Sufficient care of the herd, particularly at breeding and calving time.
2. Better range management:
  - Avoiding unseasonal use of range.
  - Working cattle to get good distribution of use of range.
  - Providing adequate water and salt.
  - Having sufficient range to provide good growth and gains.
  - Shipping the market animals before they begin to lose weight and "bloom."
3. Better use of hay and other supplemental feeds:
  - Use of separate winter pastures to group animals for different winter feed requirements.
  - Reclassification of animals through the winter months to give efficient use of feeds and provide adequate maintenance.
  - Use of feeding locations that provide adequate natural shelter and windbreaks, and easy access to water.
  - Provision for the "hospital bunch" of thin cows, cows that will calve early and other animals that need extra feed and care.

(E. D. Sandvig, Montana Stockgrower, 7/15/42.)

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## HERE AND THERE

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The some 5,000 4-H Club boys and girls in Utah have been deputized by the Government and instructed in fire prevention and control methods. Beginning the last week in July these young people are conducting a statewide fire-control drive. They will act mainly as observers--looking for fire hazards and suggesting how they might be removed. As an incentive for a complete checkup in the State, an insurance company is offering medals to the three youngsters in each county who compile the best record, while \$25 in war bonds will go to the four youngsters with the best records in the State.

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We read about experiments with a new kind of plant--called "safflower"--which is something like flax. In Montana a group of farmers are pooling their efforts to develop the plant and indications are that it may become an important farm crop in that State. The plant is crushed for its oil content which is used in paints and varnishes. After all the oil has been taken out, the seed makes a very good concentrate feed similar to cotton seed feed.

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Twenty-two coyotes in a little over 5 hours was the "take" of a couple of airplane hunters on the Montana ranch of Pete Itcoina recently. Those coyotes will no longer take a toll of sheep that Uncle Sam is counting on to help his soldier win the war.

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Recognition of the importance of the public grazing lands to the war was reflected recently in a reclassification of the Grazing Service by the Bureau of the Budget from priority classification 4 to classification 3. That these lands be wisely used and carefully protected to contribute the maximum to the war is your job and my job.

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According to an article in the July issue of the National Wool Grower, sheep-raising was one of man's earliest agricultural pursuits. Sheep originated in Central Asia, were brought to Europe and gradually introduced into different parts of the world. Fabrics of wool have been discovered in ruins of the Swiss Lake villages which were inhabited during the Neanderthal Age, between 10,000 and 20,000 years ago. Wool garments were also worn by Babylonians in 4000 B. C.

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Everybody. . . . every day. . . . 10 percent!

Recent organizational changes made in the Bureau of Mines leading to more rapid use of mineral resources include the establishment of three regional offices. These offices will be located at Salt Lake City, Utah; Rolla, Missouri; and College Park, Maryland.

A Fuel and Explosives Service has been established to direct the activities of the Coal Division, the Petroleum and Natural Gas Division, and the Explosives Division. The Technologic Branch has been abolished.

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A cowboy's Memorial Building and Ranch Home for old cowboys who are no longer able to "make a hand" outside are projects planned by the International Cowboy's Association, the organization that grew out of the Montana-Wyoming Association which was organized at Billings, Montana in February 1939. The organization was renamed and plans made for its expansion at the "General Roundup" of the association at Cody, Wyoming in August 1940.

The headquarters of the association are now at Cody, which will be the site of the proposed Cowboy's Memorial Building and Ranch Home. These buildings will be erected on a 5-acre tract donated to the association by the Buffalo Bill Memorial Association, which was formed some years ago to build a memorial to the late Col. Wm. F. Cody, better known as Buffalo Bill, who founded the town of Cody.

The Cowboy's Memorial Building will include a museum to contain all sorts of relics of the old cattle days, such as cowboys' equipment of different periods, mounted longhorn steer heads, old-time photographs of cowboys and roundup scenes and paintings by noted artists. Contributions are welcomed.

Anyone who was active as a cowboy or ranchman in any cow country in the United States, Mexico, or Canada in the 80's or 90's, regardless of where he lives now or what his present occupation may be is eligible for an "Old Timer's membership." (From Western Livestock.)

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Someone said "Freedom is more vital than security, indeed freedom is the only security, and true freedom is achieved by those willing to shoulder its twin, responsibility."

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In defense of grass-fed beef--in spite of the yellowish color of the fat--comes Dr. W. H. Lytle, animal division chief of the Oregon State Department of Agriculture. Dr. Lytle explains that the fat of grass-fed steers gets its yellow color from the carotene it contains. "Carotene is a source of vitamin A, absences of which help to cause night-blindness, dental decay, nervous tissue degeneration, and decreased resistance to infection," says Dr. Lytle.

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Secretary Ickes says the nation will face a "growing coal shortage" unless the public increases its storage of coal this summer. An unlimited supply of soft coal will be available only during the summer. "We expect things to get tighter in September," Mr. Ickes said. He also reported new coal shortage areas in the Middle West and in Washington and Oregon.

Those to whom wood is available should take advantage of this situation and put wood by as a substitute fuel in case of coal shortages later in the year.

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An example of increased production is given in a report by Regional Grazier Brooks. An Arizona rancher reports the average weight of steers for the years 1940, 1941, and 1942, respectively, as follows: 605 pounds, 606 pounds, and 700 pounds. Weights for all three years are better than in previous years (not recorded) when the grazing district was being established. Results of good use of the range are just now being reflected in major increases in pounds of production. This party has reached within 6 percent the 22 percent increase of production called for by the Government's food program. Herds in the thrifter condition indicated by this increased weight will also produce greater numbers of offspring.

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Effective July 1, there will be allowed no Government discounts for airline travel, neither will there be discounted rates for round-trip tickets. A substantial number of commercial planes have been turned over to the Government for military use. Air travelers are encouraged to make reservations far in advance and cancel a reservation if they are not going to be able to use it.

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You can make rubber grow on filling station driveways if you try hard enough!

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An application by the Columbia Pictures Corporation for permission to take a motion and sound picture in the Virgin Grazing District, Utah, has been approved. The picture, to be called "Pioneers," will have in the cast 110 people, and a few range livestock.

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Speaking of movies. . . Montana sheepmen will play an important part in a Warner Brothers picture based on the training and raising of sheep dogs. 'Tis said that, with the growing shortage of sheepherders, the dogs are going to have to work harder than ever and new dogs are being recruited for training.

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ONE-YEAR TIRES CAN BE THREE-YEAR TIRES!

If the tires you are now driving would last about. . . 12 months  
THEN follow these simple rules to add an extra 24 months  
of tire life, so that the rubber may serve both you and  
your country.

1. Drive UNDER 40 miles per hour. By setting 40 miles per hour as your maximum and not more than 30 miles per hour as your usual speed, you can get up to 12 months' extra wear. Remember—tires wear out TWICE as fast at 50 as they do at 30 . . . . . 12 months
2. Check tire inflation every week. A tire that is 30 percent below proper pressure will last only three-fourths as long as it should. Proper inflation can increase tire life by as much as . . . . . 3 months
3. Avoid cowboy starts and stops. These waste rubber and cut tire life. By taking it easy, you can prolong tire use up to . . . . . 3 months
4. Let your dealer cross-switch tires, using spare. At least every six months, have tires scientifically cross-switched by your dealer. Use all five of your tires! This, with regular attention to wheel alignment, wheel and tire balance, quick repair of small cuts and bruises, removal of oil and grease from tires, and avoidance of scuffing, can add extra service up to . . . . . 6 months

TOTAL - 3 YEARS!

(From Readers' Digest, July 1942)

Under Executive Order 9180, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to enter into contracts for the disposal of yucca growing on the public domain . . . whenever he finds that the materials to be made from yucca are substitutes for any material which has been, or may be, designated as strategic or critical, or both, or is otherwise essential to the prosecution of the war.

R. E. Trujillo, rancher near Mosquero, New Mexico, says: "By conservative grazing the weight of the cattle per head is increased. Now is a good time to cull herds and build up the stock. More beef and mutton can be raised on a given amount of range if the grass is not overgrazed, and the long-time benefits from such a program cannot be over-estimated. It's my job to help produce the livestock products needed during the war, and at the same time, operate the ranch so that the land and grass will be good when the war is over."

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## OUR FLAG!

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... the Stars and Stripes that mean so much to every good American that a lump comes to his throat when he sees it unfurled. It is made of material that will not shrink, of colors that will not run! We love it, we honor it, and we should forever show our love and our esteem. That we may do so and stay within established rules and customs relating to the display and use of the flag, we are quoting here, a joint resolution approved June 22, 1942: Keep this for reference. . be guided by it always:

RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the following codification of existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America be, and it is hereby, established for the use of such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

Sec. 2 (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect.

(b) The flag should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously.

(c) The flag should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

(d) The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, January 1; Inauguration Day, January 20; Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Army Day, April 6; Easter Sunday (variable); Mother's Day, second Sunday in May; Memorial Day, (half staff until noon), May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Labor Day, first Monday in September; Constitution Day, September 17; Columbus Day, October 12; Navy Day, October 27; Armistice Day, November 11; Thanksgiving Day, last Thursday in November; Christmas Day, December 25; such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

(e) The flag should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution.

(f) The flag should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days.

(g) The flag should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

Sec. 3. That the flag, when carried in a procession with another flag or flags, should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

(a) The flag should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as provided in subsection (i).

(b) The flag should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or a boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

(c) No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the flag of the United States of America, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

(d) The flag of the United States of America, when it is displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

(e) The flag of the United States of America should be at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of States or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

(f) When flags of States, cities, or localities, or pennants of societies are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to the right of the flag of the United States.

(g) When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size. International usage forbids the display of the flag of one nation above that of another nation in time of peace.

(h) When the flag of the United States is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, the flag should be hoisted, out, union first, from the building.

(i) When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out. When displayed either horizontally or vertically against a wall, the union should be uppermost and to the flag's own right; that is, to the observer's left. When displayed in a window, the flag should be displayed in the same way; that is, with the union or blue field to the left of the observer in the street.



(j) When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

(k) When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience. But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

(l) The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

(m) The flag, when flown at half staff, should be first hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should be again raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By "half staff" is meant hauling the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to spear heads or flagstaffs in a parade only by order of the President of the United States.

(n) When the flag is used to cover a casket, it should be so placed that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave or allowed to touch the ground.

Sec. 4. That no disrespect should be shown to the flag of the United States of America; the flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, State flags, and organization or institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor.

(a) The flag should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress.

(b) The flag should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise.

(c) The flag should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

(d) The flag should never be used as drapery of any sort whatsoever, never festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds, but always allowed to fall free. Bunting of blue, white, and red, always arranged with the blue above, the white in the middle, and the red below, should be used for covering a speaker's desk, draping the front of a platform, and for decoration in general.

(e) The flag should never be fastened, displayed, used, or stored in such a manner as will permit it to be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way.

(f) The flag should never be used as a covering for a ceiling.

(g) The flag should never have placed upon it, nor on part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature.

(h) The flag should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

(i) The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever. It should not be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discard; or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

(j) The flag, when it is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those persons in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the headdress with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats merely stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes.

Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the headdress. When the flag is displayed, the salute to the flag should be given.

Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, "I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all," be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart; extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words "to the flag" and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the headdress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute.

Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation.

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NEW BOOKS AND OTHER PUBLICATIONS

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"Building Beef on Bluestem," by Kling L. Anderson, in the Hereford Journal, June 15, 1942.

Since the 1880's the bluestem area of Kansas extending from Pottawatomie County southward to Oklahoma, has fattened cattle and put them in market condition in a single summer grazing season. It was in the 80's that southwestern livestockmen first turned to the Flint Hills of Kansas when they needed better grazing grounds. It was not long before the entire area was under fence—some of it owned by southwestern cattlemen but most of it by others who rented to the operators from the Southwest. In those early days a mature steer could be fattened on as little as  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 acres of the better pasture lands, and 4 acres per head was considered ample allowance on any part of the area.

An unusually fine combination of soil and climatic conditions in the bluestem area contributes to the production of large quantities of highly palatable and highly nutritious pastureage. The limestone soils provide an ideal mineral balance in the soil, adapted to the production of grass rich both in minerals and organic constituents. The grass itself is adapted to making its most rapid growth during the late spring and early summer when rainfall conditions are usually favorable. It is hardy enough to withstand severe droughts and cold winters. This rare combination of soil, climate, and desirable grass species makes the bluestem area one of the most productive native pasture areas in the United States, if not in the entire world. Except for the sand-hill pastures of Nebraska it is the only large remaining area of the once limitless tall-grass prairie that stretched from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, bordered by the forest lands on the east and the Great Plains on the west.

Each year in April the southwestern cattle begin to move into the bluestem area of Kansas and by May the peak of the movement is reached, bringing in a total of some 300,000 head of so-called "transient" cattle. Most of the cattle are quite thin when they reach the bluestem pastures but they begin immediately to respond to the highly nutritious feed and by July the best of them are ready for market. Shipments continue until all have been removed in the fall.

The bluestem grasses are particularly well adapted to this system of grazing because they make their most rapid growth when it is most needed. There is no summer dormancy, so common in bluegrass and other grasses of that type, although growth may be curtailed by severe drought. Growth ceases with frost.

During the growing season there are also profound changes in the nutritive value of the grass. The protein content is extremely high during the early period of growth but drops rapidly during July and into August, after which the drop becomes less rapid. As the vegetation matures the tissues harden and become less palatable and less nutritious.

Grazing influences these growing trends through removal of top growth which is replaced by young, more nutritious leaves and stems. Where a pasture is grazed, therefore, the period of high nutritive value is prolonged somewhat. It is interesting to note that the greatest gains of livestock are made during the first half of the grazing season and that many

of the steers are ready for market by the time the nutritive value has dropped off to any appreciable extent.

The writer of this article defines advantages of burning pastures in the bluestem area but also explains harmful effects of burning such as erosion, moisture shortage, and reduced productivity.

The handling of the cattle on a bluestem pasture may appear to be a rather simple matter—simply turning them in on May 1 and shipping them on to market as soon as they are ready. In reality the business is rather complex. It is necessary to make the proper arrangement in the spring. The pasture must be leased and agreements drawn up concerning the number of head and the rental fees. The cattle are shipped by rail and are met by the pasture owner or operator who assumes the responsibility for taking them to the grass and caring for them during the summer. He is then responsible for bringing the cattle back to the railroad at the close of the grazing season. For all this he receives slightly more than a dollar an acre.

In much of the bluestem area there is not sufficient land suitable for farming to make year-long production of beef possible and it is there that the great commercial pastures are found, grazing thousands of steers from the producing area of the southwest.

With the opening of this vast grazing region a whole new system of livestock production came into being, a system that has sent millions of fat cattle to market, some of which were so thin and weak on arrival in Kansas that they could hardly walk from the railroad car to the pasture. This system has continued down through the years and there is every reason to believe that it may continue indefinitely in the future. That will depend entirely upon how well the bluestem grasses are maintained and only carefully regulated grazing practices can prevent them from deteriorating.

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#### The New Era on the Range.

Presented in the form of "Training Memorandum No. 3," this mimeographed publication contains much of the material compiled for the WPA Writers' Project on the History of Grazing. It deals, by chapters, with the background of range regulation, the Taylor Grazing Act, the Grazing Service, changing aspects of the range livestock business, and contains numerous tables and other data. In short, it is an analysis of many factors leading up to the Taylor Grazing Act and of the impact of this act on the livestock industry and the people who live in the West. The publication is being made available to persons within the Grazing Service organization with the request that suggestions in the form of new ideas, citations, corrections, et cetera, be made to the Director of Grazing in order that the material may be put in shape for final publication soon. Only a limited number of copies is available but the loan of one may be arranged through any regional office.

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#### Language in Action—A Guide to Accurate Thinking, by S. I. Hayakawa.

A discussion was had in Director Rutledge's office recently about the ambiguity of some of the correspondence and instructions issuing from the various offices of the Grazing Service from time to time. A thorough understanding of the contents of this little book would, we think, make it possible for everyone of us better to say exactly what we mean and avoid ambiguity in our choice of the words we say and write.



It is stated that Mr. Hayakawa's purpose in writing this book is "to make us more aware of the subtle and perplexing instruments we employ to communicate with others and with ourselves."

The book begins with a little fable about two towns, A-Ville and B-Ville, whose experiences in a political problem were exactly opposite because they used different words to describe the same phenomena. The reader is asked to keep this always in mind: "Cow<sub>1</sub> is not cow<sub>2</sub>, cow<sub>2</sub> is not cow<sub>3</sub>, . . ."

In spite of the fact that this little book may tempt you to silence, we recommend it highly. You will find it extremely helpful and the humorous style in which it is written will hold your interest to the end. If you want to speak accurately, read intelligently, and understand the world of words in which you live, you will find this an indispensable book.

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"Culling and Production," by Tom Rigden, *Pacific Stockman*, July 1942.

Urging stockmen to be "reasonable" with livestock culling because production will be just as important in years to come as it is this year, Mr. Ridgen advises: "With present demands and high prices, cull those old cows and inferior heifers, but do that culling with a fixed idea of type in the back of your mind as to just what kind of a breeding herd you will have left. Cull first so as to have the ranges stocked at the best production level for the present emergency; second, cull non-productive, old animals and hard keepers; third, cull so that you have left a uniform bunch of young breeding animals."

For further improvement of herds, Mr. Rigden emphasizes uniformity in a breeding program for the highest production of meat and to produce the type of cattle that buyers will continue to want even when demand and prices may not be so good. To maintain this uniformity, the selection of the cow herd is just as important as the sire selection. Experiments just finished in Montana show that the difference in weight of calves at weaning time is 20 percent due to the cow and 14 percent due to the sire.

"With present prices one cannot afford not to get his outfit shaped up just as it should be, remembering that success in animal breeding depends upon a balance between the hereditary excellence of the individual and the level of the environment under which it must live and reproduce. There must be a balance between hereditary possibilities and environmental conditions."

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"Soil and Water--Basic Wartime Resources." An address by Hugh H. Bennett, Chief, Soil Conservation Service.

Believing that 1942 promises to be a year in which the modern conservation movement faces the severest test of its rather short existence, this speaker says we are faced with the fact that we can't afford "conservation as usual." To quote Mr. Bennett: "The conception of conservation as hoarding, scrimping, saving up, or 'putting aside for a rainy day' has no place in wartime. Conservation in that sense is a drag on our productive machinery. If we ever shall have to draw on the productive capacity we've been storing up it must be done now. If we ever shall have to draw on the

fertility of our fields, the wealth of our forests, the power of our streams, and the natural bounty of our lands—we must do it now.

"What is needed today is productive conservation. Unless conservationists can show how to produce more and produce it more efficiently, then I, as one who has preached conservation for more than 30 years, must admit that we either have failed or still are exceedingly ignorant about the subject. If conservation turns out to be incapable of adapting itself to the needs of the people in this crucial hour, we should move forward with greatest possible speed toward a program that is more flexible and more positive.

"The full value of conservation must be measured by its contribution to human living. The conservationist must be adaptable to changing needs and circumstances. He must stick to the rule that whatever he does and whatever he urges others to do must always contribute to the welfare of mankind.

"Therefore, conservation must take an aggressive role in the war effort. If it does not, it will be our fault and our failure. It will not be the fault or the failure of the doctrine in which we believe. Conservation is not merely a peace-time philosophy. The principles of careful use and efficient management are even more important in a nation at war."

Continuing with a description of how conservation on farms and ranches can make it possible to reach war production goals, Mr. Bennett concludes with the following summary: "Conservation practices on the farms and ranches of America are helping win the war in six vitally important ways. They are increasing the yields of the fields, the pastures, the woods, and the range. They are putting all kinds of land to work at the jobs they can do best. They are stopping the waste of soil and water and are maintaining the productivity of the land. They are increasing the area of arable land and bringing into production the idle and unused lands on the farm. They are doing everything possible to make sure the goods will be produced—on time—and that production will be maintained for the duration of the war, with least possible damage to the land. . . Let me emphasize that those who use land are rendering their country greatest service when they place their various crops—including livestock, forests, and wildlife—on the lands best suited to produce them."

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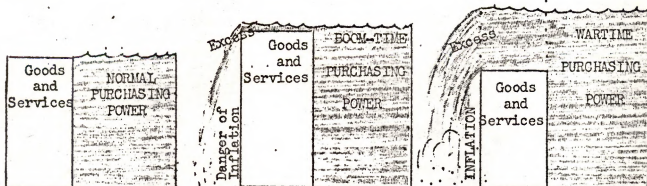
Suggested reading for those concerned with personnel management, training, and administration:

Personnel Management, by W. D. Scott, R. C. Clothier, and S. B. Mathewson. Principles, Practices, and Point of View; Part 1, Applied to the Individual; Part 2, Applied to the Group. The stated purpose of the book is "to crystallize modern thought on the subject of human adjustments in industry, both as an expression of what has been achieved so far and as a basis for future growth."

Training Procedure, by Frank Cushman. Discussion of the problems incurred in planning, organizing, operating and maintaining efficient training programs in industrial, business, and public service organization. This book represents an effort to present a sensible and practical discussion of a procedure which may be followed where the end to be achieved is the establishment of an efficient training program in an industrial, business, or public-service organization.

Public Personnel Problems, by Lewis Meriam. (new)

## INFLATION IN ONE EASY LESSON



1. Normally there is no overflow because, if water rises, industry makes more goods, so dam rises.

2. In boom times water rises fast, causes overflow creating higher prices.

3. In wartime water rises even faster but dam shrinks as industry makes arms. Hence excess torrent pours over, causing higher prices, inflation.

To raise dam in No. 3 (dotted lines) you MUST:

1. Pay higher taxes.
2. Buy war bonds.
3. Pay off your debts.
4. Save, don't buy.

(Reprinted from LIFE.)

### Now is the Time for all Good Men. . .

. . . to come to the aid of their country's drive for badly needed scrap iron and steel. Wealthy as we are in our iron resources, scrap is vitally needed if we are to maintain our war volume of steel production. For today, 50 percent of remelted scrap metal goes hand-in-hand with 50 percent pig iron to make the steel we need for tanks, guns, planes, bombs.

Already some of our steel furnaces have been starved out of war production because of lack of scrap. And this, experts tell us, has happened in spite of the fact that scrap on farms alone is sufficient to make twice as many battleships as are afloat today!

The appeal to the Nation is for 6 million additional tons of scrap iron and steel. . . scrap that must be obtained if steel mills are to operate at full capacity. This steel must come from you! Search your basement! How about that old trash can, car wheel, bathtub, bedspring? Even one old shovel will help make 4 hand grenades!

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## ABOUT YOU AND ME

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"Did You Turn Death Lose on the Range?"

That is the question asked by one of the entries in the Director's range-fire poster contest. Other entries admonish us: "Don't make a check mark out of Victory's 'V'!" . . . "Carelessness is Costly" . . . "Let's start all our fires in Tokio and Berlin!" . . . and so on and on and on. Entries are colorful and dramatic, . . . and numerous! The judges have a job on their hands!

We were especially glad to have one entry from a submarine torpedoman in the U. S. Navy. "If my suggestion wins the prize," he writes, "give the \$5 in war stamps to my daughter. . . she has a collection of them!"

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The Idaho regional office has been moved from Pocatello to Boise. With headquarters at Boise, closer coordination with other State and Federal offices located in the capitol will be possible and a certain amount of travel will be eliminated. The new offices are located in the Sonna Building.

It was also moving day for the Nevada regional offices at Reno, recently. Leaving the Lyons Building where they had been located since 1936, Bud and his crew moved to the Porter Hughes Building where smaller quarters are more in keeping with the reduced force.

A considerable saving in operating costs is expected to result from both moves.

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Al Richards reports that the renewed drive for more members in the 10 Percent Club is meeting with success. Come on, everybody, join up now!

War bond and stamp purchases to date are not far from \$150,000. Let's see, . . . that would pay for two medium tanks. . . it wouldn't quite pay for one light bomber plane. We need a lot of light--and heavy--bombers! We've got a gigantic job ahead. Give 10 percent. . . or perhaps lose 100 percent!

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If Dep Falck has a new snap in his step these days it's probably because he is a member of the Patrol Squad of his Air Raid Precaution unit in Salt Lake City!

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We've got the best one-man fire-fighting force in the country! It's Bud Mathis, grazier in the Duchesne Grazing District, Utah.

A short time ago Bud left his office to investigate smoke on the east side of Little Mountain, 15 miles northwest of Vernal. When he arrived at the spot, he found a badly burned area and flames reaching out to new areas. He didn't have time to go for help so he circled the area, keeping the fire down.

The fire was out by 8 o'clock the next morning. . and so, almost, was Bud, after his all-night fire-fighting vigil. Bud saved the makings of lots of lamb chops and beef steaks, though, and has the everlasting praise of those fellows who were depending on that forage to feed their stock.

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If you want your dreams to come true, you've gotta WAKE UP!

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Abe Fortas has been nominated by President Roosevelt as the new Under Secretary of the Interior, succeeding Mr. J. J. Dempsey.

Mr. Fortas entered the service of the Department in 1939 when he was appointed as General Counsel of the Bituminous Coal Division. In 1941 he was selected to head the Division of Power created in the Department. He is well known for his legal work with the Federal Government.

"I am very happy that the President has nominated Mr. Fortas to this post," said Secretary Ickes. "He is thoroughly familiar with the work of this Department, having been associated with it for a number of years. His unusual ability and his excellent record make him well qualified for the position."

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News of the death of Mrs. Duane Jensen, wife of the district grazier of the Pahvant Grazing District, several weeks ago, came as a great shock to all of us. Our deepest sympathies go out to Duane and to little Marilyn and Evan.

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Word was received in the Director's Office of the death of Worth Lee on July 22. Mr. Lee had been an adviser on the board of the Owyhee Grazing District since July 1935. He was a prominent sheep operator in the district and resided at Mountain Home, Idaho.

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The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports that there were 11,917,000 persons on farms on June 1, 1942—1,121,000 more than on May 1 and 232,000 more than on June 1, 1941.

To our Honor List of MEN IN THE FIGHTING FORCES we add:

Office of the Director:  
James V. Kempthorne

New Mexico:  
Gabe W. Cowart  
Earl S. Dunlop

Nev-Cal.:  
Wm. B. Beach  
Sam Hyman  
Joseph L. Jones

Colorado:  
Ivan O. Vickers  
Wm. W. Campbell

Idaho:  
Edw. C. Booker  
John A. Ranbosek

Arizona:  
Martin W. Buzan

Montana:  
John Morrison  
Russell E. Lockhart  
Ernest Wilson

That's 94 to date!

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We haven't heard enough from "our men in the fighting forces" since they left us to handle a bigger project. Could it be that it's because those at home haven't written? We are making it a point to send a copy of this issue of the Range Rider to all those fellows on our honor roll, and we hope they'll send a line on to us now and then.

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The instructions relating to the preparation of the annual report this year said "be brief and concise." When R. O. Baird of the Wyoming regional office was in the Director's Office recently he commented that God's creation of Heaven and Earth is described in 120 lines, half way across the page, in Genesis. . . and that's a project bigger than anything the Grazing Service has ever done!

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There are three major fronts in our nation's titanic struggle to preserve freedom and democracy. . the bullet line, the sweat line, and the dollar line. All three must be manned, all are inseparable."  
(Lynn U. Stambaugh, National Commander, American Legion.)

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50 cents in war stamps will buy enough fuel oil to run a destroyer a whole mile!

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The Range Rider is published by authority of the Secretary of the Interior as administrative information concerning important happenings, accomplishments, and aims of the Grazing Service for the information of the personnel of this Service. Not for publication.